

burned 4/85

23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Roseland Manor

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION Approximately 300' S of Strawberry Banks Boulevard; approximately
200' N of Hampton Roads; approximately 700' E of confluence of
STREET & NUMBER Johns Creek and Hampton Roads.

CITY, TOWN

Hampton

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First (Paul S. Tribble, Jr.)

STATE

Virginia

CODE
51COUNTY
(in city)CODE
650

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☒ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. William Ferguson, Jr.

STREET & NUMBER

Strawberry Banks, Post Office Box 3268

CITY, TOWN

Hampton

VICINITY OF

STATE

Virginia 23663

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Hampton City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Hampton

STATE

Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (2) (See Continuation Sheet #1)

TITLE

(1) Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory

DATE

1969

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

__EXCELLENT
XGOOD
__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

__UNALTERED
XALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Roseland Manor is a Chateausque, Queen Anne-style residence situated on a well-landscaped estate overlooking Hampton Roads harbor. Erected in 1886-7, the brick structure is a three-story, asymmetrically planned house covered by multi-gable and hip roofs and set on a brick foundation.

The west facade is laid in common bond and is dominated by two pavilions, both of three stories. The central pavilion is divided into two sections; the first consists of a two-story bow front. In its first story is an elliptical-arch entrance flanked by sidelights. The second story of three bays contains multi-paned-over-single-paned, hung-sash windows flanked by sidelights. The second section consists of a Palladian-type window containing stained and leaded glass. The pavilion is covered by a gable roof with a low-relief carved stone medallion contained in the pediment. Visual coherence is achieved through the use of coursed cobblestone, providing a marked contrast to the brick. The pavilion is complemented by a projecting three-story bay to the south. The bay consists of multi-paned-over-single-paned, hung-sash windows covered by a gabled pediment. A recessed three-story bay of hung-sash windows separates the central pavilion from a two-bay pavilion to the north. The first story of the northern pavilion contains paired semi-circular arched windows with pronounced archivolt trim. The second story consists of paired, multi-paned-over-single-paned, hung-sash windows. The third story is similarly treated. A gable roof covers the pavilion.

The hip-roofed south elevation contains a three-story, central pavilion housing what was formerly the garden entrance. The first-story entrance consists of an arched, transom-lit double doorway flanked by multi-paned, hung-sash sidelights. The composition achieves visual unity through paired pilasters and pronounced archivolt trim. The second story consists of a central door flanked by 6/6 hung-sash windows, the whole flanked by pilasters supporting an elliptical arch with pronounced archivolt trim. Molded brick rosettes ornament the spandrel. This arch has been filled in; it originally was a loggia opening onto a second-floor gallery. The third story consists of a double window surmounted by a semi-circular arched sunburst contained within a gable with low-relief sculpture.

Paired hung-sash windows are contained on all three stories to the west of the pavilion. To the east of the pavilion, paired fanlight doorways provide access to the first floor. The second floor consists of two irregularly spaced doorways which formerly opened to a second-floor balcony. The third-floor fenestration consists of a multi-light casement window. A molded brick cornice runs the length of the elevation. A three-story, circular turret projects from the southeast corner of the building. Fenestration consists of paired, multi-paned-over-single-paned, hung-sash windows. It should be noted that originally the elevation was dominated by an extensive balcony that covered two stories. The conical roof on the tower has been removed, along with a semi-exterior end wall chimney. A circular, two-tiered detached porch of two stories stood to the west of the seaside elevation.

The east elevation contains architectural elements similar to those found on the west and south. The elevation is dominated by a three-story pavilion covered by a hip roof. The pavilion's first story contains paired semi-circular arched transom-lit entries with multi-paned glass doors. A wooden stair, not original to the building, leads to one opening. The third story contains a gabled dormer with paired multi-paned-over-single-paned, hung-sash windows.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

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Roseland Manor, Hampton, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 6, 7 PAGE 1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1968 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

7. DESCRIPTION

The gable wall surface is covered with imbricated shingles. The pediment contains a low-carved relief medallion similar to that found on the north elevation. Fenestration to the south of the pavilion consists of multi-paned-over-single-paned, hung-sash windows. A gabled dormer is found on the third story. The surface of the wall plane is broken at the southern corner by an irregularly angled three-story bay which abuts an exterior end chimney.

The north elevation continues to follow the irregularity of the preceding elevations. The wall surface is divided into three distinctly stepped planes. A sense of visual cohesion is achieved through the symmetrical order of the fenestration. The windows on the first and second stories consist of multi-paned-over-single-paned hung sash. Third-story windows vary in size. The roof line is broken by an original semi-interior end chimney and two gabled dormers. A two-bay enclosed entry porch with a gable roof is found on the first floor.

The interior plan of Roseland Manor has been altered, but the original stair hall has been preserved. The hall is dominated by an open-well Queen Anne stair, which runs from the first floor to the attic. The oak stair has paneled newels, turned balusters, and a finely molded handrail. Paralleling the stair is oak-paneled wainscot with paneled dado. The wainscot runs throughout the first-floor hall to the second floor. The principal rooms of the house are located off the stair hall and vary in size according to function. The architectural character of the rooms was changed in the 1920s, when the house was extensively remodeled. The principal rooms now contain Neo-Georgian mantels with simply molded architrave surrounds.

Roseland Manor has always been noted for its grounds and gardens. The harbor elevation contains carefully landscaped box, which lead to the water. A more formal box court is found to the east of the main house. The grounds surrounding the house contain a variety of old and majestic trees.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

B SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL HISTORY
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1886-7 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Arthur Crooks

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located overlooking Hampton Roads, Roseland Manor is a prominent example of Chateausque Queen Anne-style architecture. Built by the Phoebus family in 1886-7 after the designs of the architect Arthur Crooks, the house is a symbolic representation of late 19th-century wealth and grandeur.

Harrison Phoebus, owner of the famed Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort, purchased a tract of 300 acres known as the Segar Farm at Strawberry Banks on Hampton Roads in 1873. Because of his extensive civic contributions to the area, Chesapeake City was renamed Phoebus in his honor. Phoebus named his estate Roseland and began planning the present structure early in the 1880s. Phoebus employed Arthur Crooks of New York as architect.

Of English birth, Crooks immigrated to America shortly before the Civil War. After the war, he was a draftsman in Richard Upjohn's New York office. Following the death of Upjohn, Crooks established his own office and distinguished himself as an ecclesiastical and residential architect.

The local contract for the building of Roseland was awarded to C. T. Holtzclaw and was in the amount of \$25,000. It was reported that the original furnishings also cost \$25,000. Phoebus died unexpectedly in 1886 and did not live to see the completion of his house. His widow, Mrs. Annie Phoebus, finished the house and lived there until her death in 1906. In 1919 Roseland was sold to Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Kenyon of New York. During their ownership, the house was extensively renovated and remodeled. In 1956 the property was sold to William Ferguson, Jr., the present owner.

At the time it was built, wealthy clients like the Phoebuses were commissioning lavish summer homes at various points on the East Coast, the best-known assemblage being at Newport, Rhode Island. These clients, through the showcase nature of their residences, influenced the course of American domestic architecture to no small degree. The styles chosen by the wealthy eventually filtered down to less affluent builders and became more pervasive through emulation.

Because it was suffering the hardships of Reconstruction, Virginia saw few displays of conspicuous consumption in domestic architecture in the 1870s and 1880s. Roseland Manor thus is possibly a unique survival of what was a period of architectural ostentation elsewhere in the nation.

MTP/RCC

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CONTINUATION SHEET #2

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Soldier's Home Bulletin. Newport News, Va., July 10, 1886.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, (Deceased). Los Angeles, 1970, p. 150.

7. DESCRIPTION

The boundary encompasses a ten-acre tract extending from the front road to the waterfront. It contains the garden, the grounds that immediately surround the house, and a small modern structure used for storage and located southwest of the house. The estate now houses the Strawberry Banks Motor Hotel situated to the east of the manor house, just outside of the Register boundary.

RCC

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Crawford, Paula. "House with a History Being Readied for a New Life." Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, Va., September 18, 1976.
- Emmis, David. "Gardener and Ghosts Remain in Manor House." Times-Herald, Newport News, Va., April 9, 1977.
- Rogers, Mary I. "Strawberrie Banckes 1607-1963." Daily Press, Newport News, Va., November 24, 1963.
- "70 Years Ago," Fraternity (Elks Magazine), September 1956. (See Continuation Sheet #2)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 10 acres

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A 18	382040	4096910
B 18	381980	4096810
C 18	381760	4096900
D 18	381820	4096700

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Roseland Manor acreage being nominated is bounded by a line beginning at a point on S side of Strawberry Banks Boulevard, approximately 500' N of Hampton Roads harbor and about 500' W of I-64; thence extending approximately 350' SSW to N shore of said harbor; thence extending about 800' NW along said shore; thence extending approximately 600' NNE to S side of Strawberry Banks Boulevard, crossing two access roads; thence extending approximately 800' SE along S side of said boulevard to point of origin.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

June 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

221 Governor Street

(804) 786-3143

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Richmond

Virginia 23219

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director

DATE JUL 18 1978

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

